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## AGRICULTURAL.



FROM A NORTHERN PUBLICATION.

### Employments of Agriculture.

- "Happy the man whose wish and care,
- "A few paternal acres bound,
- "Content to breathe his native air,
- "In his own ground.
- "Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
- "Whose flocks supply him with attire,
- "Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
- "In winter fire."

In the United States the great body of the people are cultivators of the ground; all the other citizens bear but a very small proportion in number to these. This, too, will probably be the state of things for many ages to come; for the cheapness and inexhaustible fertility of land, and the consequent dearth of labour, will, in all likelihood, prevent for a long time the extensive establishment of manufactures. The inhabitants of the eastern and middle states generally cultivate their own land, and are lords of the soil; and no circumstance can be more favorable to the support of freedom and independence. Idleness, with its train of destructive vices, can never contaminate this body of men, generally; extravagance and dissipation can never poison the great mass of them. Some farmers will be idle, extravagant, and dissipated; but these will bear a very small proportion to the whole number.—In the common course of things, there will always be among them tenfold more industry than idleness; tenfold more instances of saving economy than of waste and ruinous extravagance.

The daily occupations of farmers give them a peculiar hardness of body and mind, and render them more capable than others of sustaining the fatigues and braving the dangers of warfare.—Being owners of the soil, they have a much greater interest at stake in time of invasion, than those have whose property is moveable, and can be easily transported from one country to another. At the same time they are led by their interest to wish for peace with all foreign nations, and for quietness and order at home. It can never be for their interest to leave their farms and turn soldiers, unless imperious necessity should call; and it would be equally contrary to their inclinations. Therefore they would be unwilling to engage in any but a necessary war; and in such a war, a war of invasion on the part of the enemy, they would not fail to bear a hand; they would be among the first to engage, and the last to yield. For these reasons, together with others that are obvious, the farmers are the great bulwark of the country. And if our national independence and republican institutions should be preserved and perpetuated, (and God grant they may be!) it would be principally by means of the substantial yeomanry, a body of men the most incorruptible, the most brave and hardy, the most attached to the country, and infinitely the most numerous.

Our farmers at the present day have advantages much superior to those enjoyed in preceding ages. Great improvements have been made in agriculture, and these improvements are still progressing; great improvements have also been made in roads; so that it is much easier carrying produce to market than it was formerly. Public worship and village schools are attended with more ease; social intercourse is promoted, and friends and neighbors are brought, as it were, nigher to one another; for if by reason of better roads, the travel of ten miles is as easy now as that of five miles was formerly, it is in effect the same as if the local distance were shortened in this proportion.

As agriculture has been ranked among the most useful and honorable employments by every

civilized nation," and has been encouraged by every wise government; so it ordinarily affords a greater share of contentment and happiness than perhaps any other calling of life. As it is favorable to morals, so is it also favorable to health and strength of body. Exercise in the open air gives appetite, and makes food delicious. The laboring farmer has more pleasure in food, as well as more enjoyment from sleep, than any idle epicure ever yet tasted. He inhales from his fields pleasant, salubrious, and invigorating perfumes. His eyes are delighted while beholding his flocks and herds, and the progressive growth of his plants and vegetables. When he has rendered a barren soil fertile by industry and skill, or when he has made a portion of wilderness "blossom like the rose," he rejoices in the works of his hands; his heart is cheered with an innocent and rational satisfaction.

Industrious thriving farmers are more independent than almost any other men. The merchant lies at the mercy of the winds and waves; the trader depends upon his customers, the lawyer upon his clients, the physician and mechanic on their employers. But the substantial farmer can supply most of his real wants from his land; and whilst he is less dependent upon men than others are, his circumstances of life lead him to feel an immediate dependence on that Being "who giveth rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons."

All these circumstances put together, there is good reason to conclude that the condition of thriving farmers is more free from disquietudes, and more favorable to the enjoyment of contentment and happiness, than that of almost any other class of people. Indeed, many have been glad to exchange high rank and power for the retired and peaceful occupations of agriculture. Dioclesian, the Roman emperor, was one illustrious instance. That emperor, after he had voluntarily left the throne, employed himself in planting and gardening; when being urged by Maximilian to resume the reins of government and the imperial purple, he remarked, "that if he could show Maximilian the cabbages which he had planted with his own hands at Solona, he should no longer be urged by him to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power."

### On Making Hay,

AS PRACTISED IN ENGLAND.

The farmer may easily judge the proper time for mowing grass by the quality of it. When the crop is very great, it should be cut as soon as the bottom of the grass begins to grow yellow; for if it stands longer, more will be lost by the quantity of leaves rotted at the bottom, and the ill flavor which these will give to the rest, than will be gained by its growth.

When other circumstances permit the choice of time, it should be when the grass is in full bloom, before the stalks begin to harden, and rather early than late, because the more sap remains in the roots, the sooner the next crop will spring up. A dewy or dusky morning should be chosen for cutting the grass; because, being then fullest of sap, it stands best to the scythe.—When the high noon tide sun has dried the grass, and made it recline its head, the mower will employ his time more usefully in making the hay already cut, than in continuing to mow, with great additional labor, grass which no longer makes the due resistance. Let the haymaker follow the mowers as fast as it is cut down, especially if it lie so thick in the swarth that neither the air nor sun can pass freely through it; but if it is likely to rain, let it remain in the swarth.—In the evening make it into grass cocks; and the next day, as soon as the dew is off the ground, spread it again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side; then handle it, and if you find it dry, make it up into large cocks. If the weather prove favorable during the second day, the grass will by that time be so dry as to bear being kept in these cocks till the day on which it is to be carted, when it should be spread over again in the morning, to receive a further drying.

The cocks should be made as tall and taper as possible, because the winds, by passing through them, will dry the hay moderately and equally; and though wet should fall upon them, it will not

do much hurt, because the greatest part of it will run off directly, and the sun and wind will soon dry that which may have penetrated into the cocks. These cocks have, therefore, a great advantage over the common small and low ones; for if a rainy season comes on, these last will be so thoroughly wetted that the wind will not be able to pierce sufficiently to dry them.

It is a great prejudice to land to mow it too often, except it be land that is constantly mended with water floods; and, therefore, when you have not that convenience, once in three years, or every other year, seed your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart; for seeding is as necessary for hay ground, as fallowing is for corn ground.

A N. H. FARMER.

### PORTRAITURE.

A friend has lately furnished us with a small volume, entitled "Letters from Washington, on the Constitution and Laws, with Sketches of some of the prominent public characters of the United States," written, (as it is now known,) by GEORGE WATSON, Librarian of the United States Library.

From a hasty glance over the contents of this little production, we think it has considerable merit, both for the beauty of the composition, and the correctness of the portraits. We trust we are not taking too great a liberty with the author, occasionally to present a few of his pages to our readers.

The following sketch of Mr. MONROE is drawn with less embellishment than any of the others; but being President of the United States, we think he is entitled to the first translation to our columns. EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, —, 1818.

LORD B.....

I had yesterday the honor of an introduction to Mr. Monroe, the present chief magistrate of the United States. "It is seldom," says Dr. Johnson, "that we find men or places such as we expect to find them;" and I must confess that, in the present instance, the truth of this observation has been realized. I found Mr. Monroe a little different from what my fancy had pictured him, but neither a Lilliputian nor a Patagonian. He appears to be between fifty and sixty years of age, with a form above the middle size, compact, muscular, and indicating a constitution of considerable hardness and vigor; his countenance exhibits lineaments of great severity, and seems as if it had been seldom irradiated by the rays of joy, or softened by the touch of sensibility; he does smile, however, but not like Shakespeare's Cassius,

As if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit  
That could be moved to smile at any thing."

At these moments, there is a benignity and suavity in him that invite confidence and repel suspicion. He is rather awkward in his address for a man who has mingled so much in polite society, and his manners and habits are more those of a plain country gentleman, than an accomplished statesman, or a profound politician. Awkwardness of manners, however, seems to be more common among the Americans than I had conceived. Their most eminent men are, I think, deficient in that ease, elegance and grace, which distinguish the prominent political characters of France and England. The nature of their government has a tendency to beget this, by preventing those sacrifices to the graces which are made in the more refined and polished nations of Europe. The importance and magnitude of their pursuits, and their general association with what we call the lower ranks of society, preclude the acquisition of those exterior embellishments so industriously cultivated by our countrymen.—A disciple of Chesterfield, with all his refinement and fascination, would be regarded in this country as a mere *petit maitre*, calculated only to charm the eye and to fascinate the heart of female ignorance. But I have wandered from my subject. Mr. Monroe is attached to what was once denominated the republican party; for at present all party distinctions seem to be lost, and the parties themselves wholly amalgamated. In his political career he has manifested the most unimpeachable and unbending integrity; and though long before the public, has seldom failed to meet the expectations and to gratify the wishes of the people. That he possesses ambition, will not be denied; but his ambition is limited to the attainment of excellence and distinction within the bounds of patriotism and honor. If he has not the unbending sternness of Cato, he has the more pleasing and benignant integrity of Fabricius. Mr. Monroe entered early into public life, and has performed the various and complicated duties

of a soldier, a politician, and a statesman.—His mind has been accustomed to dwell on the nature of governments, and the revolutions of empire; subjects so vast produce a correspondent enlargement of intellect, and sweep of comprehension. The mind which is occupied in trifles will not be apt to amaze by its greatness, or astonish by its magnificence; it may glitter, but will never blaze. The peculiar character and magnitude of Mr. Monroe's pursuits have withheld his attention from the minor and less important subjects of literature, and he is very far from what we should call a man of reading or general science. The knowledge he possesses has been acquired more by personal observation, laborious reflection, and frequent conversation, than by the repeated perusals of books, to which his important occupations would not permit him to devote his time; but he has examined and re-examined that knowledge, till it has in fact become his own; re-created by combination, established by practice, and tested by experience. It is said his mind is neither rich nor brilliant, but capable of the most laborious analysis, and the most patient research; not hasty in its decisions, and not easily changed when its decisions are formed. Judgment appears to be his prominent intellectual feature; and in the examination of any object, he seldom suffers it to be darkened by prejudice, or warped by passion. This brief sketch, my lord, will satisfy you, I presume, that no man could be chosen better calculated to fill the dignified station he holds under this government, and that no man could be more cordially and sincerely disposed to further the interests and to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country.

Mr. Monroe has never been blessed with male issue; and, what is remarkable, out of the five presidents who have served since the organization of this government, but one has had sons. I mention this merely as a curious circumstance. Mr. J. Q. Adams, the present Secretary of State, is the son of the second President of the United States, and a man of great talent, information and industry. Mr. Monroe, since his elevation to the presidential chair, is said to have discovered much sagacity in the selection of his cabinet council, or executive officers. These are the secretaries of state, war, treasury, navy, and attorney general, all of whom, with one exception, possess the rare gifts of nature in no ordinary degree; and who have already rendered themselves conspicuous in the walks of literature, the fields of eloquence, and on the theatre of politics. You will understand that I do not mean to include in these remarks the Secretary of the Navy, (the exception I have mentioned) with whom I have no acquaintance; and with whom, from what cause I am unable to say, the American public seem to be a little dissatisfied.

### QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The following extract of a letter from the Queen of England, published in the London *Sun*, possesses considerable interest, as it throws a little light on the secret and abominable plans which have been resorted to, to traduce her character, to prevent the different powers of Europe from treating her with the least respect and decency, and even to destroy her life! Indeed, from the character of the exalted personage with whom she is connected, and from the known obsequiousness and servility of his vassals, no better treatment could have been expected from them; but that the governments on the continent should so far divest themselves of every honorable, every noble feeling, as to become the protectors of assassins, the persecutors of a helpless and almost friendless female, would not be believed, were it not for the "damning facts" which the following letter discloses.

Extract of a letter from the Queen of England, dated at Rome on the 16th of March.

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behavior of Mr. Ompesteda, (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character,) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian Government sent off Mr. Ompesteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Bareuth. The shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna; and I took that road, with the flattering hope that the Emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had experienced in Lombardy; this was



refused me, and a new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit.

Lord Stewart, the English ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there, (as it is the custom of Foreign Ambassadors to receive their Princesses into their houses, when travelling,) absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian Government so much influenced by the English Ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I there met with great civility for some time; protection against Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased.

Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period, by the Baron de Rydan, Hanoverian Minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the court of Turin.

Last year, in the month of September, (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi,) I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the king of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham at Lyons, as the direct road lay through Turin. I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito; I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Breno, the small post-town near the country villa, where I then resided, absolutely refused me post-horses, in consequence of which refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English Minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of his being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop to change horses; but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night in very dangerous roads, prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night,) till five in the morning, when, by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten at night.

Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue would be to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the spring. I addressed a letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt. In fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the Government and Prefect, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it—Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France.

I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as Queen of England; and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I did not expect to receive farther insult. I have also demanded that a palace be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian Court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham house, Marlborough house, or any other palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the country, till my friends can find a palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose.

**HOME.**—The pain which is felt when we are transplanted from our native soil—when the living branch is cut from the parent tree—is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are other griefs, which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the want of love, the necessity of being loved and the sense of utter desolation, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off on the stream of life.

**A Gentleman.**—Moral Philosophy makes the highest man—Natural Philosophy the ingenious man—History, the man of experience—Poetry, the man of wit—Rhetoric, the eloquent man—Polite learning, sheds a diffusive grace and ornament upon all kinds of literature—The knowledge of the world, constitutes the intelligent man—The study of the Sacred Scriptures forms the good man—But all these must go together to make the perfect complete Gentleman.

[Concluded from fourth page.]  
a dreary wilderness, unenlivened with one spot of verdure.

Still, however, in traversing the desert, a wonderful object arrests our attention, and our feelings of indignation and compassion are suspended by astonishment, when we contemplate the "bush burning with fire, and not consumed;" a helpless race of men, whom all nations have endeavored to exterminate, subsisting during ages of unrelenting persecution; and though dispersed in all nations, never incorporated with any; but in all countries the remnants of Israel still preserve their own customs and religious rites, and are connected with each other by a community of sentiments, of antipathies and pursuits, and separated by a wonderful destination from the general mass of mankind.

The preservation of the Jews as a distinct people, is an event unparalleled in the annals of history. To use the animated language of a modern writer of their own nation, "Braving all kinds of torments, the pangs of death, the still more terrible pangs of life, we alone have withstood the impetuous torrent of time, sweeping indiscriminately in its course, nations, religions, and countries. What is become of those celebrated empires, whose very name still excites our admiration by the ideas of splendid greatness attached to them, and whose power embraced the whole surface of the known globe? They are only remembered as the monuments of the vanity of human greatness. Rome and Greece are no more; their descendants, mixed with other nations, have lost even the traces of their origin; while a population of a few millions of men, so often subjugated, stands the test of thirty revolving centuries, and the fiery ordeal of fifteen centuries of persecution. We still preserve laws which were given to us in the first days of the world, in the infancy of nature. The last followers of a religion which had embraced the universe have disappeared these fifteen centuries, and our temples are still standing. We alone have been spared by the indiscriminating hand of time, like a column left standing amidst the wreck of worlds, and the ruins of nature. The history of this people connects present times with the first ages of the world, by the testimony it bears of the existence of those early periods. It begins at the cradle of mankind, and its remnants are likely to be preserved to the very day of universal destruction."

"The Jews," says a late Christian author, "are a living and continual miracle, continuing to subsist as a distinct and peculiar race, for upwards of three thousand years, and even in the midst of other nations; flowing forward in a full and continued stream, like the waters of the Rhone, without mixing with the waves of the expansive lake through which the passage lies to the ocean of eternity."

Though, from the destruction of Jerusalem to the sixteenth century, there are few countries in which they have not been successively banished, recalled, and again expelled; yet they have never been banished from one country without finding an asylum in another.

The exemption of the Jews from the common fate of nations, affords a striking proof of the truth of the sacred scriptures. They are, as was foretold, dispersed over the habitable globe, being themselves the depositaries of those oracles in which their own unbelief, and consequent sufferings, are clearly predicted. "Had the Jews," says Pascal, "been all converted, we should have had none but suspected witnesses; had they been all destroyed, we should have had no witnesses at all." The exact accomplishment of our Saviour's prediction respecting the destruction of their city and temple, and the calamities they have endured since their dispersion, have furnished every age with the strongest arguments for the truth of the Christian religion. One of the great designs of their being preserved and continued a distinct people, appears to be, that their singular destiny might confirm the divine authority of the gospel, which they reject; and that they might strengthen the faith of others in those sacred truths, to which they refuse to yield their own assent.

"Such has been the state of the Jews for a series of ages. But in the last and present century their condition has been greatly ameliorated in different parts of Europe. 'Christians,' says Dr. Buchanan, 'in all countries begin to consider that the indignation against the holy people is nearly accomplished. Many events declare it. The indignation of man is relaxing. The prophecies have been fulfilled regarding it. The great crime at Calvary has been punished by all nations; and we now hear the words of the prophet addressing us, 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned,' Isaiah xl. 1. This is the divine command. And behold, Christians begin now, for the first time, 'to speak comfortably to Jerusalem.'—Buchanan's *Researches in Asia*, page 210.

Excepting of late, in the dominions of the French Emperor.

Mr. Michael Barr's "Appeal to the Justice of Kings and Nations," written and published at Strasburg in 1801, and cited in the Transactions of the Parisian Bacheliers. This learned author is counsellor at law, member of several academies, and deputy for the department of la Seine. He still continues to exert all his talents in defence of the rights and interests of the Jews, whom he proved, in the above mentioned work, entitled to the benevolence of all sovereigns.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.—Charles Stewart, Esq., a Captain in the Navy, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be a Commissioner of the Navy Board, in the place of the lamented Decatur.

The newspapers inform us, that Capt. Charles G. Ridgway is appointed to the command of the frigate *Consellation*; that she is destined to the Pacific.

## BY THE MAIL.

### SOUTH-AMERICA.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated St. Thomas, April 22.

"With regard to the speedy and complete success of the independents of Cada Firma, there can now be but little doubt; for the native of the South American revolution bears a very distinct character, at this moment, from what it ever has done since the memorable 19th of April, 1810, when Venezuela entered upon the glorious career of asserting her rights, and in the year ensuing, disavowing all allegiance to the government of Spain, then writhing under all the distracting evils of invasion, revolution and carnage, and which could no longer give protection to her own population, much less to those in her colonies of South America.

If I were to give you a history of past events on said continent, since that important epoch, until the present day, my letter would be lengthened to a volume—suffice to say, that the occupation of St. Fe, the capital of Cundinamarca, (late New Grenada) in August last, by the distinguished Bolivar and his brave companions in arms, put the patriots in possession of more than \$3,000,000 found in the royal chest, including that of resident and private individuals inimical to the cause, who fled with their terror-smitten viroceroy, and left every thing at the disposition of the heroes of Bayaca, when the native valor of freemen humbled their proud foe, who were compelled to surrender the iron sceptre of despotism, into the generous hands of liberty, which was soon borne victorious to the very centre of the kingdom.

A general and simultaneous reaction took place throughout all the provinces of Grenada, as if by electricity—and even before any of the liberating armies that immediately marched from St. Fe, could reach the points against which they were destined, these enthusiastic inhabitants had effected their emancipation, and hurled to destruction the authors of their vile oppression and servitude. All the interior of that country is now entirely free—only the city of Carthagena, and a part of its province, together with Rio Hocha and St. Martha are in possession of the royalists, and perhaps the tri-colored flag of Columbia ere now, is planted on the ramparts of the latter place, and I have strong reasons to believe, that the expedition which sailed from Margarita, on the 8th of last month, has gone against it; in fact, Commodore Stafford writes me to that effect, three days previous to their departure from that heroic island, who undoubtedly must have well known the point, where the troops would disembark, being the 2d in command of the naval forces of the republic of Columbia.

The resources, which the independents will derive from the conquest of Cundinamarca, comprising upwards of 1,600,000 souls, and abounding with precious gold and silver mines and the still more inestimable and rich productions of her fertile soil, are almost incalculable both in men and the first elements of war, which will enable them, not only to drive the remnant of the Spanish forces in Venezuela, under the sanguinary Morillo, into the Antilles, and force the enemy to abandon the whole Coast of Cundinamarca on the Atlantic, but likewise you may soon expect to learn that the enterprising military chief of the aforesaid republic, is on his march to give liberty to the capital of the kingdom of Peru, in the Pacific, unless his compatriots of Buenos Ayres and Chili, should have already given that last fatal blow to tyranny in America, which, when accomplished, (whether by the conqueror and liberator of Bogota, or Artigas the tied champion of liberty in the Banda Oriental, and now Buenos Ayres in union with the valiant sons of Chili) you will behold him invading Mexico, with an army of 50,000 Columbians, relieve from bondage more than 6,000,000 of people, and unite them to the grand family of independent freemen, and finally assemble on the Isthmus of Darien, the representatives of more than 21,000,000 of men, and thus establish the colossal edifice of South America, or rather Columbia's *hop-an! pride*, a temple consecrated to liberty and independence, whose grandeur and magnificence will demand the respect and admiration of every nation on the globe.

During the years 1810, 11, 12, and 13, the Patriots were not in possession of the all essential posts of Guayana, the key of the celebrated Oronoco, and all the interior provinces of Venezuela, and I may say, that of St. Fe, likewise through that channel; thus it was, that the Spaniards in 1814 overwhelmed the Patriots of Caraccas, with a horde of mullatto assassins, levied near the banks of the river Apuro and in the plains, and supplied with arms and ammunition from the aforesaid place, and which were there introduced from the neighboring islands; but now there is not an inch of territory in the interior of Ven-

ezuela or Cundinamarca in the hands of the enemy, nor a Spaniard left in the rear to raise more the bloody banners of despotism and rapine. You will readily perceive then how distinct and how flattering indeed are the prospects of the South American revolutionists at the present crisis, from what they were at every other epoch since the year they shook off the ignominious yoke of vassalage, and thereby delivered the present and future generations from the vortex of vice, cruelty and tyranny, in which they and their forefathers had been engulfed for more than three long centuries. I conjecture the time has now arrived, when not only the United States, but all Europe will publicly acknowledge the justice of her cause, and admit them to the high grade of a free and independent people, more especially so on account of the actual and universal commotion in Spain, which renders it the height of madness to suppose she can ever assume that authority over her transatlantic colonies, which she enjoyed during the commencement of her invasion by Napoleon, nor ever send again any expedition that possibly can make any permanent progress against a nation of freemen, resolved to protect the ark of their civil and political salvation, or perish in the conflict."

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

We stop the press, to announce the destruction of our Theatre by fire, which broke out about half past 2 o'clock, nearly two hours after the house closed.—The building is reduced to ashes, together with the four story Commercial Building adjoining.—All the property belonging to the Theatre was consumed, public and private.—About 30 of the soldiers and sailors who had been employed in the play and farce during the evening's representation, were lodging in the Theatre at the time the fire broke out, who were all saved. Whether the fire happened from the carelessness of these men, or from some hidden spark from the gas-lights which had been used in the new play of the Siege of Tripoli, is not known.

The flame spread with the rapidity of lightning—the whole city was illuminated, and the wind carried the burning embers a mile from the Theatre. The building belongs principally to John Jacob Aster, Esq. and is insured. The managers had also renewed their insurance a few weeks since—No lives lost that we could hear.

Three or four buildings in the rear of the Theatre are destroyed.

The actors lost all their property. The House during the evening was crowded, and it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire had not broken out during the play.



## CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1820.

After several unexpected delays, the first number of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is now presented to the public. The specimen of paper and type before our readers is such as will be continued; but we flatter ourselves that, in a short time, we shall be enabled to make considerable improvements in the contents of the paper.

The common experience of life must convince our subscribers, that no work of this nature can at once start into operation complete in all its parts, and perfect in all its arrangements. It requires time to mature every plan, and to accomplish every undertaking.

In our prospectus we stated the principles upon which this paper would be conducted; it is unnecessary here again to detail them. Be it sufficient to say, that no labor shall be spared, to render both the matter and typography of the Carolinian worthy of the patronage of an enlightened public. To this end, we have provided means of intelligence from different parts of the Union; and we shall form such a system of correspondence in the sphere of our section, as to insure a regular supply of communications, that cannot fail proving useful and interesting to our readers.

There is one subject, however, upon which we must here repeat some of the sentiments contained in our prospectus. We mean the necessity of a Convention of the free people of North Carolina. To the accomplishment of this great object we shall devote no inconsiderable portion of our columns. The political grievances of the Western people of North Carolina are becoming too oppressive quietly to endure any longer. Our State Government is a complete aristocracy—the few govern the many! The counties of Rowan and Orange, with a free population (in 1810) of 32,220 souls, have no more weight in the important affairs of government than the two remote counties of Brunswick and Tyrrell, containing only 4,973 whites. Seven counties in the East, with a white population of 17,700 souls, send 21 members to the Legislature; while Rowan, with a like population of 17,785 souls, has only three members.

This state of things ought not and cannot continue.—The great wonder is, that the people have borne it so long. The truth is, the great mass of the people of the West, hitherto, have not seen the extent of their grievances. They begin now to see, and to feel them too.—To aid them in the examination, we invite such of our friends as are able and willing to write, to devote some of their leisure hours to a cause so just and patriotic.



from the East, but hitherto they have also received all their newspaper lights from the same quarter. It is a fact, no ways creditable to our section, that, two years ago, there was not a single newspaper west of Raleigh, while in the Northern States there is scarcely a township, six miles square, but has its newspaper. Here was presented the spectacle of the larger half of the fifth state in the Union, possessing two-thirds of the white population, without a single newspaper to diffuse information among the people, or to assert their rights. From Raleigh we received the laws, and from Raleigh came the newspapers. But a change is taking place; slow, yet certain. At this time there is a newspaper printed in the town of Milton, and another at Hillsborough, both in the Western section of the state.

The usefulness of a newspaper depends not only on the prudence and ability with which it is conducted, but also much upon the extent of its circulation. We refer our readers to what we have said upon this subject in a subsequent page.

From such of our friends as have talents and leisure to write, we solicit the contribution of their pens. Well written essays, on any and every useful subject, will be gladly received: On morals and manners; on subjects connected with the natural history, and the internal improvement of our State; on agriculture and rural economy; and, in short, upon every subject connected either with the physical or moral condition of the community.

Such communications as may be made to us, and which, in our judgment, will not answer for publication, will be disposed of without the severity of criticism.

## Our Relations with Spain,

FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

At the opening of the past session of Congress, all eyes were turned to that body, full of the expectation that some steps of decision would be taken, some measures of energy adopted, to bring to a termination our protracted differences with Spain. The members of Congress themselves expected nothing less than that the President would recommend the occupation of Florida, as an indemnity or security for the millions of dollars due our citizens for spoils committed upon our commerce by Spanish citizens. At length the message was communicated, and read with great interest. Full one half of it was taken up in detailing the circumstances attending the non-ratification of the treaty of 22d February, 1819; and the whole was wound up with a recommendation, "that the United States should carry the conditions of the treaty into effect in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain." We shall not stop here to comment upon the anomaly of the principle contained in this recommendation of the President. There was this much to be said for it, that it had a view to action. But, as if alarmed at the energy of his recommendation, the President, in the next paragraph of his message, further adds: "It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the proposed law for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operations upon the responsibility of the executive, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired, during the present session of Congress." Now, to what does this recommendation amount, taking it with all its qualifications? Plainly to nothing. First, it is recommended to pass a law to carry the treaty into effect; then it is advised to make the proposed law contingent, to give an opportunity for explanations during the present session of Congress.

If this contingent law was intended merely for during the session of Congress, then there was no necessity for it; for Congress was on the spot, ready at any day to exercise the powers vested in them by the constitution. If it was intended to continue in force after the rise of Congress, to authorize the President, on certain contingencies, to occupy Florida, then again there was no necessity for it, as there already exists a law to that effect, passed in the year 1811. So that, from a view of the whole case, it is plain that the President's recommendation amounted to nothing; or if to any thing, it was that Congress should not act at all upon the subject. Probably it was owing to this impression made by the President's message upon the minds of members, as well as to the introduction of other important subjects before Congress, particularly the Missouri question, that the Florida business was quietly laid under the table, without being thought of for nearly three months. If there has been an error in our policy towards Spain, since the refusal on the part of that government to ratify the treaty of the 22d February, 1819, that error was the want of decision in the administration at the opening of Congress. Then was the time to act. The people of the country looked for it; the nations of Europe expected nothing else; and Spain herself apprehended it. The correspondence of our ministers and agents at the different courts in Europe, fully show this; and subsequent occurrences prove how fortunate measures of energy would have been to this government, about the meeting of the last session of Congress. But the error was then committed, and to that error may be attributed all the embarrassments and apparent inconsistency that have since marked our conduct towards Spain.

When the long and jarring discussion upon the Missouri question was terminated, Congress began again to think of Spanish affairs. They evinced great anxiety to bring the subject before them. Repeated calls were made upon the committee on foreign relations for information of their progress. The committee not affording satisfactory answers, a call was made directly upon the President for such information as he might have received, and which it was not improper to communicate. In the course of two weeks, thereafter, the President communicated a bundle of letters from Mr. Forsyth, and others, conveying information not known before, excepting the fact, that Don Vives, the new minister from Spain, was on his way to this government, and might be looked for before the adjournment of Congress. In this state of affairs, when the new minister was daily expected, as it was understood, with ample powers to settle all points, the committee of foreign relations, to the surprise of Congress, made a short report, and laid upon the table a bill authorizing the occupation of Florida. This movement of the committee placed Congress and the executive in an embarrassing predicament. It was improper at the commencement of Congress to take possession of Florida, it certainly was unwise and impolitic to take that step when the government was in daily expectation of the arrival of the new minister; who, it was believed, brought with him the treaty ratified, and with powers to surrender Florida into our hands. Whether this step, taken by the committee of foreign relations, was by the advice of the executive, (forming our opinions from the newspapers alone, and at this distance,) we pretend not to say; but the measure evidently tended rather to perplex than to make clear; and we have heard it said, that it was problematical whether Congress would have sustained the committee in their attitude. Be that as it may, in a short time after the committee reported, we see that the President came out with another message on Spanish affairs, which was his third upon that subject, and recommended a still larger measure, accompanying the message

was communicated to Congress various extracts and part of letters from the different courts in Europe, all, however, going to the same point; that is, counselling our government to moderation and forbearance towards Spain. The Emperor Alexander felt particular solicitude upon the subject; perhaps as head of the holy alliance. No sooner was this communication made, than the committee of foreign relations yielded the acquiescence, and laid their project quietly to rest on the table.

In this situation things continued a few weeks longer; when, lo! to the joy of all, the arrival of Don Vives at New-York was announced, and in a few days afterwards he made his appearance at the seat of government. After taking a day or two to compose his muscles, and collect his ideas, the Don was duly introduced to the President, and no time was lost in opening the correspondence. In his first note to Mr. Adams, our Secretary of State, he says, "that his august sovereign, after a mature and deliberate examination of the treaty of the 22d February, saw, with great regret, that it was far from embracing all the measures indispensably requisite to that degree of stability which he was anxious to see established in the settlement of the existing differences between the two nations." And in the following page, he says, "that the king, his master, judged it necessary and indispensable in the exercise of his duties as a sovereign, to request certain explanations of your government. These explanations were nothing more nor less than three very unreasonable demands; the last of which was in the following words: 'And finally, that they (the United States) will form no relations with the pretended governments of the revolted provinces of Spain, situated beyond sea, and will conform to the course of proceeding adopted in this respect by other powers in amity with Spain.'" We should do injustice to the letters of Secretary Adams, were we here to present extracts from his reply to these strange demands of the Spanish government; and to give the whole would take up too much space. Suffice it then to say, that they were in a style and spirit becoming the dignity and intelligence of the American government. Upon the subject of the third request of the Spanish government, as contained in the words above quoted, the President, in his message to Congress of the 9th May, says: "In regard to the stipulation proposed as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when, in their judgment, it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even the independence of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it." All discussion, therefore, upon this insulting proposition was indignantly refused by our government. And whether by accident, or on purpose, we pretend not to say, but about the same time the house of representatives took up Mr. Clay's resolution respecting the independence of South America, and passed it. This resolution, in effect, declared the sentiment that the independence of the South American governments ought to be recognized by our government. Whether the proposition of the Spanish minister had any effect upon the minds of members in producing this result, is altogether conjectural; but the passage of that resolution was certainly an adverse commentary on part of the Don's epistle.

In short, it was soon found, contrary to expectation, that the new minister brought with him neither the old treaty ratified, nor full powers to form a new one. It was useless, then, to continue the correspondence, or to open a new negotiation. What, then, was to be done? The whole purpose of Spain evidently was procrastination. After eighteen years of negotiation between the two governments, they appeared as far from an adjustment as when they commenced. "Under this view of the subject," (says the President in his message,) "the course to be pursued would appear direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt in its intercourse with other nations." This change was produced by the late revolution in that country, by which the Inquisition is again abolished, and the Constitution of the Cortes of 1812 adopted by the nation, and sworn to by the king. Then, since there is so great a change in the government of Spain, in the power and councils of the king, it is certainly wise in this nation, before it takes measures for the redress of its complaints, to give to the new order of things at Madrid an opportunity of adjusting our differences in an amicable manner.

Influenced by this view of the subject, the President concludes his message of the 9th of May to Congress, by observing—"With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session."

A few days after this communication, Congress adjourned; not, however, until they had received still another message from the President, (which was his fifth on that subject,) transmitting several additional letters from Don Vives, which contained the information, that the king his august master, had sworn to the Constitution, as sanctioned by the extraordinary Cortes of 1812. Such, then, at present, are our relations with Spain: precisely at the close of the session what they were at the opening of it; and the same that they were 18 years ago. It is hoped and believed, however, when the voice of the people is felt in the councils of Spain, that an adjustment of our differences will speedily take place. The Cortes is to convene in the course of the summer, and it is probable, by the meeting of our Congress, the long protracted negotiation will end in a treaty: if not, the presumption is, that Congress will, among its first acts, direct the capture of Florida, and the occupation of Texas.

## Foreign News.

By late arrivals from Europe, very interesting accounts have been received, which evidently show that a great moral revolution is taking place in that interesting quarter of the globe. The people begin to think; the human mind is arising from the slumber of ages, rousing to action its dormant faculties, and displaying a force and energy, which open a most cheering prospect to the friends of liberty and the rights of man. We live in an interesting period of the world. Great events follow one another so rapidly, and each contributing something towards rescuing man from the moral degradation which has so long enslaved him, that we can hardly anticipate their effects, before our anticipations become realities. Liberty is forcing its way over crowns and sceptres, and continually receiving accessions of moral and physical strength. The moral face of nature, we trust, will soon be renovated. The period, however, by the intervention of inopportune circumstances, may be distant; but it must, at last, arrive. Light has gone forth; and the enemies of freedom might as well attempt to arrest the sun in his course, as to stop its progress. A brief sketch of the most important European news will be found below.

ENGLAND appears to be in an alarming situation. One tenth of its population are actually paupers; and the great body of the people are not much better. The demand for reform in Parliament, for retrenchment of public expenditures, the abolishment of sinecures, and the system of bribery and corruption, the reduction of the army, &c. is almost universal. And such measures have been resorted to by the friends of reform, and so determined a spirit manifested, that it seems one of these two results must follow: either the people of England will obtain a reform in the government, or their present limited monarchy be changed into absolute despotism.

and their chains more firmly riveted than ever. Various conspiracies, either real or pretended, have been detected, their authors and abettors arrested and imprisoned; and these discoveries have been used as a pretext for strengthening the arm of the government, and giving to it a power at once dangerous to the remaining liberties of the people, and disgraceful to the high-minded spirit of Englishmen. The liberty of the press, the boast of England, has been materially restrained during the late session of Parliament; and the private mansion of an Englishman is not now shielded from the intrusion of any petty officer who may see fit to enter it, on whatever flimsy pretext he may judge best to adopt. Amidst all this confusion and distress, great preparations were making for the coronation of George the IV. whose robes, only, for that occasion, it is said, will cost nearly two hundred thousand dollars! His queen is wandering on the continent, and preparing to return to England, to mar his pleasure on that great occasion.

IN IRELAND, very serious disturbances existed, but are now partially suppressed. Great excesses were committed by the ribbonmen, and their numbers excited considerable alarm; but so undisciplined and ill organized a rabble could make but little resistance to the disciplined and well armed soldiery sent against them; they were soon dispersed, many of their leaders apprehended and committed for trial at the assizes—their execution will follow of course. The English government has never shown much mercy to the oppressed Irish; and they, in their turn, have used the *lex talionis* with great severity. But they carry their enmity too far, and defeat their own purposes. They infuse a general terror, and unite those against whom they would otherwise be their friends. Had they some master spirit to ride on the whirlwind of Irish impetuosity, and direct the storm, they might assume an attitude which would compel England, in her present situation, to grant them their rights.

SCOTLAND.—The cool, calculating, loyal Scotch are at length aroused, and have displayed a spirit at once astonishing and unexpected. Something radically wrong must exist in the British government—the loyal, philosophic Scotchmen must have drank the cup of misery to the very dregs, or they would never have risen in opposition to their king. In Glasgow and Paisley, the former the second city in Scotland, and the latter one of the first manufacturing towns, and in the neighboring country for some miles round, all the workmen turned out, to the number of sixty thousand. A secret provisional government has been formed, which has issued proclamations, breathing a spirit truly alarming, not to the friends of liberty, but to the advocates of oppression. One of them, styled an "Address to the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland," called upon the people to come forward, and "to effect by force, if resisted, a revolution in the government;" and concluded in the following emphatic words: "Britons—God—Justice. The wishes of all good men are with us. Join together, and make it one cause; and the nations of the earth will hail the day when the standard of Liberty shall be raised on its native soil." The military were pouring in from all quarters; several skirmishes had taken place between parties of the soldiery and the reformers; in some of which the former were compelled to retreat, and in others the latter. What will be the result of these insurrectionary movements in various parts of the United Kingdom, it is impossible to say. We are fearful, however, that they will terminate, for the present, unfavorably to the liberties of the people. The reformers are destitute of plan, and competent leaders; and are almost entirely without arms and ammunition. They have a large military force, and a powerful landed and monied interest, to contend with; and without a general concert, and well digested plans, they cannot have the remotest prospect of success. Their movements hitherto have been detached and irregular, affording opportunity to the government to beat them in detail; and have produced not only a useless effusion of blood, and the needless destruction of many lives, but have served to strengthen the arm of their oppressor, and to give to it a force subversive of their constitution.

IN SPAIN, we behold the novel spectacle of a "nation born in a day." The combined efforts of despotism and priestcraft had completely succeeded in enslaving, not only the bodies, but the minds of the Spaniards. They had sunk to the lowest degree of moral and political debasement; and we should almost as soon have expected to see the "Leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin," as to behold the whole Spanish nation, by a simultaneous movement, bursting their chains and fetters, on which the rust of centuries had accumulated, and demanding from their king a constitution and form of government superior to any in Europe. The revolution has completely succeeded, and with very little bloodshed; and Ferdinand the VII. is now the most limited monarch in Europe. The dungeons have been thrown open, and the victims of tyranny have proceeded from the gloom of their prisons to guide the destinies of their country. The Inquisition, that bloody instrument of despotism and priestcraft, has been abolished; its captives restored to the light of heaven, and the blessings of freedom; its horrible dungeons and instruments of torture been exposed to the view of the world; and the fires of its last auto da fe have been kindled for its own destruction. Spain will once more take her rank among the nations of the earth: She has, by one glorious act, wiped off from her national character the disgrace of ages; she will, henceforth, be free and happy at home, and respected abroad.

FRANCE is yet in an unsettled state; and the measures of the government seem to indicate, that the throne of the Bourbons is not erected on that sure foundation, the affections of the people, which the advocates of legitimacy would fain make us believe. The *Ultras* appear now to have the direction of affairs; and their measures are such as might have been expected. A law, (proposed by the ministers,) creating a *conservatory* for the PRESS, has passed both houses of the French Legislature, by small majorities; and thus this powerful advocate of freedom, so dreaded by tyrants, is nearly silenced. In the debates on the passage of the above law, the *Liberals* evinced considerable warmth, and delivered their sentiments with the greatest freedom; frequent and pointed allusions were made to the recent revolution in Spain, and ministers were advised to beware how they encroached on the liberties and rights of Frenchmen. Another law, similar to the *lettres de cachet*, under the old regime, also passed at the same session of the legislature; and a subscription was immediately formed by the friends of liberty, at the head of which we are glad to see the name of the venerable La Fayette, for the purpose of relieving those who, by this law, may be snatched from their families, and immured in a dungeon, at the pleasure of the minister.

IN PRUSSIA, and throughout almost all Germany, and in ITALY, a redeeming spirit seems to have gone forth. The Prussians demand of the king the fulfillment of his promise, made in 1813, to give them a representative government, which he refused to perform, after the danger which threatened him had been dissipated by the downfall of Bonaparte. Other states of Germany demand the performance of similar promises, made to them by their princes, and which, likewise, have been shamefully violated. We shall only remark, in the words of the Edinburgh Review, "that the spirit with which that mighty nation seems now to be animated, is not to be subdued, we trust, by such contumacious as seem to be forming against it; and that it will prove, in the language of Lord Bacon, 'a spark of fire, that flies in the faces of those who seek to tread it out.'"

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declared a reelection to the next Congress.

## OUR COAST.

We are glad to see that Congress have appropriated a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars, for the erection of a Light-House on Skull Castle Island, in this state; or, if preferred, a light vessel to be moored in a proper place near the Island.

They have also appropriated five thousand dollars "for carrying into effect a resolution directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina," which resolution was passed during the last session of the 14th Congress. Our readers will recollect that this important survey has now been in progress for some weeks, and, in all probability, will be completed before the end of July.

Colonel HENRY ATKINSON, of the 6th infantry, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

Colonel Atkinson is a citizen of this state, and esteemed one of the best officers in service. Maj. Gen. Brown, during the past session of Congress, in conversation with one of our members, spoke of Colonel Atkinson in the most honorable terms. He said that there was not his superior, of the same grade, in the whole establishment. An opinion may be formed of the degree of estimation in which Colonel Atkinson is held by the administration, from their election of him to conduct the troops up the Missouri River; a very important and arduous expedition. When, before the adjournment of Congress, it was known that there was a vacancy of a Brigadier General's post, by the resignation of General Ripley, the members from this state unanimously joined in a recommendation in favor of their fellow-citizen, Colonel Atkinson. We are glad to see that the President, by complying with their wishes, has conferred a mark of just distinction upon one of the most servicable officers in the army.

United States Bank.—Counterfeit Notes of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars, of the present bank, were lately detected by the principal Teller in the U. States' Bank, in the exchange of notes with city banks. Since then counterfeit notes of the denomination of Fifty Dollars, also of the present bank, have appeared in circulation.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

We seize the first opportunity of returning our unfeigned acknowledgments to such of our friends as have interested themselves in obtaining subscribers to our paper. We feel the full force of the obligation they have imposed on us; and at the same time that we offer them our thanks for what has been done, we further indulge the hope, that all of our friends who feel an interest in the success and usefulness of this paper, will continue their exertions to add to the number of our subscribers.

—We request such persons as have subscription papers on hand, to which there may be names, immediately to transmit them to us, in order that we may forward to such subscribers the first numbers of our paper.

## SALISBURY THEATRE.

On THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. will be performed, for the benefit of the ACADEMIES,

The much admired Comedy,

## A Cure for the Heart Ache.

## AFTERPIECE.

## FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

For CHARACTERS, and farther particulars, see the Hand-Bills.

## SALISBURY ACADEMIES.

THE Examination of the pupils of these Institutions commences this day, and will close on Friday evening, the 17th instant. June 15, 1820.

## In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long,

vs.

Lewis Beard,

Jonathan Merrell,

Moses A. Locke.

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, sen. Samuel Sillamon, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of August next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper. ALEX'R LONG, Sen.

May the 30th, 1820.—Gw1

Inserted by request of

MOSES A. LOCKE.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Salisbury, N. C. on Friday the 20th instant, a

## DARK BROWN HORSE.

The horse is seven years old, fifteen hands and a half high, nicked, has a small star in his forehead, with a small white spot at the root of his tail, and is short made. The man who stole him calls himself John Garnet, between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, red hair, with a scar under the right side of his chin, pale complexion, has a bad cough, and is apparently in a consumption. His clothes cannot be described, as he has two suits with him; but he generally wore a blue suit.

Whoever will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any goal in the United States, and give no information, shall receive twenty-five dollars; and twenty dollars for information of the horse, so that I may obtain him again.

Salisbury, May 23, 1820.

1877 EIDER.





#### FOR THIS DEPARTMENT—SELECTED.

Here, reader, dost thou cast a curious eye,  
Some verse, or tale, libidinous to spy;  
An Anecdote, or Epigram, profane;  
A jest immodest, or a joke obscene;  
Or ought that might Youth's fervid feelings flush,  
Or kindle in a Virgin's cheek a blush;  
Thou lookest in vain—for, SACRED TO THE FAIR,  
We guard this column with peculiar care;  
Exclude what'er for them unmeet may seem,  
Whoe'er the author, and what'er the theme,  
Tho' with the polished pen of genius writ,  
Teeming with humor, and replete with wit.  
"Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,  
One line which, dying, we would wish to blot,"  
Here finds a place—nor ever shall our page  
Open or covert war with virtue wage.  
—Faithful, (tho' humble) in OUR COUNTRY'S cause,  
Its independence, Constitution, Laws,  
Religion, Liberty, Wealth, Power, and Fame,  
Our ardent love, and utmost efforts claim;  
And, as our duty is, our pride shall be,  
Still to preserve THE PRESS CHASTE, VIGILANT,  
and FREE.

#### WOMAN.

THERE is a language by the virgin made,  
Not read, but felt; not uttered, but betrayed;  
A mute communion, yet so wondrous sweet,  
Eyes must impart what tongue can ne'er repeat.  
'Tis written on her cheeks and meaning brows,  
In one short glance, whole volumes it avows;  
In one short moment tells of many days,  
In one short speaking silence all conveys.  
Joy, sorrow, love recounts, hope, pity, fear,  
And looks a sigh, and weeps without a tear.  
Oh, 'tis so chaste, so touching, so refined;  
So soft, so wistful, so sincere, so kind,  
Were eyes melodious, and could music shower  
From orient rays new striking on a flower,  
Such heavenly music from that glance might rise,  
And angels own the language of the skies.

#### Interesting Miscellany.

##### FROM THE "SKETCH BOOK."

#### The Pride of the Village.

May no wolf howl; no screech owl stir  
A wing about thy sepulchre!  
No boisterous winds or storms come hither,  
To starve or wither  
Thy soft sweet earth! but like a spring  
Love keep it ever flourishing.

HERICK.

In the course of an excursion in one of the remote counties of England, I had struck into one of those cross roads that lead through the more secluded parts of the country, and stopped one afternoon at a village, the situation of which was beautifully rural and retired. There was an air of primitive simplicity about its inhabitants, not to be found in the villages which lie on the great coach roads. I determined to pass the night there, and having taken an early dinner, strolled out to enjoy the neighbouring scenery.

My ramble, as is usually the case with travellers, soon led me to the church, which stood at a little distance from the village. Indeed, it was an object of some curiosity, its old tower being completely overrun with ivy, so that only here and there a jutting buttress, an angle of grey wall, or a fantastically carved ornament, peered through the verdant covering. It was a lovely evening. The early part of the day had been dark and showery, but in the afternoon it had cleared up, and though sullen clouds hung over head, yet there was a broad tract of golden sky in the west, from which the setting sun gleamed through the dripping leaves, and lit up all nature into a melancholy smile. It seemed like the parting hour of a good christian, smiling on the sins and sorrows of the world, and giving, in the serenity of his decline, an assurance that he will rise again in glory.

I had seated myself on a half-sunken tombstone, and was musing, as one is apt to do at this sober-thoughted hour, on past scenes, and early friends—on those who were distant, and those who were dead—and indulging in that kind of melancholy fancying, which has in it something sweeter even than pleasure. Every now and then, the stroke of a bell from the neighbouring tower fell on my ear; its tones were in unison with the scene, and instead of jarring, chimed in with my feelings, and it was some time before I detected, that it must be tolling the knell of some new tenant of the tomb.

Presently I saw a funeral train moving across the village green; it wound slowly along a lane, was lost, and reappeared through the breaks of the hedge, until it passed the place where I was

sitting. The pall was supported by young girls dressed in white, and another, about the age of seventeen, walked before, bearing a chaplet of white flowers; a token that the deceased was a young and unmarried female. The corpse was followed by the parents. They were a venerable couple of the better order of peasantry. The father seemed to repress his feelings; but his fixed eye, contracted brow and deeply-furrowed countenance, showed the struggle that was passing within. His wife hung on his arm, and wept aloud with the convulsive bursts of a mother's sorrow.

I followed the funeral into the church. The bier was placed in the centre aisle, and the chaplet of white flowers, with a pair of white gloves, were hung over the seat which the deceased had occupied.

Every one knows the soul-subduing pathos of the funeral service; (for who has been so fortunate as not to follow some one he has loved to the tomb!) but when performed over the remains of innocence and beauty, thus laid low in the bloom of existence—what can be more affecting? At that simple, but most solemn consignment of the body to the grave—"Earth to earth—ashes to ashes—dust to dust!" the tears of the youthful companions of the deceased flowed unrestrained. The father still seemed to struggle with his feelings, and to comfort himself with the belief, that the dead are blessed which die in the Lord; but the mother only thought of her child as a flower of the field, cut down and withered in the midst of its sweetness; she was like Rachel, "mourning over her children, and would not be comforted."

On returning to the inn, I learnt the whole story of the deceased. It was a simple one, and such as has often been told. She had been the beauty and pride of the village. Her father had once been an opulent farmer, but was reduced in circumstances. This was an only child, and brought up entirely at home, in the simplicity of rural life. She had been the pupil of the village pastor, the favourite lamb of his little flock.

The good man watched over her education with paternal care; it was limited, and suitable to the sphere in which she was to move, for he only sought to make her an ornament to her station in life, not to raise her above it. The tenderness and indulgence of her parents, and the exemption from all ordinary occupations, had fostered a natural grace and delicacy of character, that accorded with the fragile loveliness of her form. She appeared like some tender plant of the garden, blooming accidentally amid the hardier natives of the fields.

The superiority of her charms was felt and acknowledged by her companions, but without envy, for they were surpassed by the unassuming gentleness and winning kindness of her manners. It might be truly said of her,

"This is the prettiest low-born lass, that ever  
Ran on the green-sward: nothing she does or seems,  
But smacks of something greater than herself;  
Too noble for this place."

The village was one of those sequestered spots, which still retain some vestiges of old English customs. It had its rural festivals and holyday pastimes, and kept up some faint observance of the once popular rites of May. On one of these occasions, when the villagers had reared the May pole on the green, and she, as queen of May, and crowned with flowers, was presiding at their sports, she attracted the notice of a young officer, whose regiment had recently been quartered in the neighbourhood. He readily found means to make her acquaintance, and paid his court to her in that unthinking way in which young officers are too apt to trifle with rustic simplicity.

There was nothing in his advances to startle or alarm. He never even talked of love; but there are modes of making it, more eloquent than language, which convey it subtly and irresistibly to the heart. The beam of the eye, the tone of the voice, the thousand tendernesses which emanate from every word, and look, and action—these form the true eloquence of love, and can be always felt and understood, but never described. Is it a wonder that they should readily win a heart, young, guileless, and susceptible? For her, she loved almost unconsciously; she scarcely inquired what was the growing passion that was absorbing every thought and feeling, or what were to be its consequences. She, indeed, looked not to the future. When present, his looks and words occupied her whole attention; when absent, she thought but of what had passed at their recent interview. She would wander with him through the green lanes and rural scenes of the vicinity. He taught her to see new beauties in nature: he talked in the language of polite and cultivated life, and breathed into her ear the witcheries of romance and poetry.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

#### The Jews:

Their general character, moral and literary, their numbers now existing, &c.

The Jews, notwithstanding the calamities they have so long endured, still look down upon all nations, and continue to claim the partial kindness and protection of Heaven. The miracles performed in favor of the first Hebrews, inspired their descendants with a contempt for those nations which the Deity never honored in the same manner. They are more elated with the advantages granted to their ancestors, than humiliated by the calamities which they have endured since their dispersion.

We may number among the most striking traits which designate the Jewish character, the wonderful uniformity of views that appear to have influenced the actions of this extraordinary people through the course of so many ages. The Rabbins, which form the bulk of the nation in different countries, agree in their dogmas, rites, and religious habits; because no religion establishes such a uniformity in doctrine as the Mosaic, which, joined to the traditions of the doctors, regulates with the utmost minuteness every thing which respects life. These people, wherever dispersed, have carried with them their language and religion, and have abandoned none of the customs but those which they could not preserve. Even climate has had scarcely any effect upon them, because their manner of life counteracts and weakens its influence. Difference of periods and countries has, therefore, strengthened their character, instead of altering its original traits.\*

The Jews, since their final expulsion from Palestine, have universally attached themselves to traffic for a subsistence. Being generally prohibited from acquiring and cultivating land, and interdicted from following trades and professions, the objects of their industry have been limited, and they compelled to confine themselves to commerce. The political state of the European powers in the middle ages, furnished them with many and even lawful means of enriching themselves. Buying and selling were occupations confined exclusively to them; and they conducted the whole retail trade in Europe, especially in Germany. They improved the opportunities afforded them of acquiring wealth; and their opulence having awakened the avarice and jealousy of their enemies, interest conspired with superstition to endeavor their destruction. Being continually persecuted, and stripped of their riches, they found it essential to their existence to oppose oppression by fraud. These acquired habits were continued from age to age, and all the energy of their minds directed to the pursuit of gain. In consequence of which, their usurious practices increased the public hatred, and excited fresh persecutions.

"It would, however, (says a celebrated author) be highly unjust to imagine, that the whole Hebrew nation are a people destitute of principles and good morals. We find a number of striking exceptions among the Jews of Portugal, Italy, France, and above all, Holland, where, for two centuries, not one of them has been condemned to death; among the Jews of Germany, Amsterdam, Berlin, and even in Lorraine; among those in the English colonies, where many of them, by their good conduct, have attracted the notice of government; and, if we attend to the general prejudice entertained against them, we must allow that the Jews who meet with esteem are undoubtedly worthy of it."

Another late author remarks, that "the Jews, on many accounts, are entitled to a very high degree of esteem, from their general character and deportment. Their charities to the poor of their own communion are immense; and their peculiar isolated situation through the world, in the midst of strangers, has drawn the bonds of affection towards one another more close. Their care to adjust their differences in civil concerns amicably among themselves is edifying; and let it not be forgotten, that if on any account they are justly censurable, our unworthy treatment of them may have forced them into the very acts which we condemn."

In the midst of their calamities and depression, the Jews have all along paid some attention to their language and religion; but dispersed as they are, and without a country of their own, they cannot be expected to have such national establishments as universities; yet in almost

\*The author of the Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, asserts, that "the Jews, being dispersed in different nations, have assumed their character. A Portuguese Jew of Bordeaux," says he, "and a German Jew of Metz, appear both to be absolutely different." But the learned author, from whose work on the Reformation of the Jews the above remarks are extracted, observes, "I allow this may be the case in some shades; the usual consequence of disparity of fortune, poverty and opulence, luxury and misery. But by searching historical documents we shall find that, unless in the above respects, the Jewish nation has ever been the most like itself, at all times, both in belief and usages."

"These people, however," says our author, "have been modified by their dispersion; but this modification extends only to two objects, their obstinate attachment to their belief, which they abandoned with so much facility in ancient times, and that spirit of avarice which seems to be their ruling passion." Commerce has introduced a remarkable change in their morals. It has even rendered them perfectly alike, has scarcely made any impression on those of the Hebrew people. Gregory on the Reformation of the Jews, p. 34, 35, 36.

†It has been adduced, in proof of this assertion, that the Jews have only applied themselves to commerce since their dispersion; that while in Palestine there never was a people more attached to agriculture. The sacred history speaks of the trading fleets of Solomon, but no others can be mentioned; the genius of that great prince created them; and we find they were not continued by any of his successors. Among the Hebrews there was always very little commerce, and little traffic; their law appears to have been directly contrary to the spirit of commerce. Gregory on the Reformation of the Jews, p. 100.

every considerable town on the continent, where they reside in any considerable numbers, schools are formed under the auspices of their presiding, or dominant rabbis, who confer titles on their scholars, or on others who deserve them. They appear to have two degrees analogous, and most probably taken from the usages at universities; the one rabbi, nearly equivalent to A. B. and the other Morenu Rab, answering to doctor. These appear to be of modern institution, and to have commenced about the year 1430; previous to which the latter term is not found; and the distinction is supposed to have become necessary, in order to prevent the irregular conducting of marriages and divorces, which every one presumed to do, in consequence of the title of rabbi, although not sufficiently informed or qualified for the office. The origin of these schools was evidently the sanhedrim in the temple; by whose determination the laws were explained, and all the Mosaic institutions were reduced to minute and actual practice. The form, period, and manner of all ceremonies and observances were by them established, and handed down to successive sanhedrims, who, as intricate circumstances and questions arose, gradually enlarged the code, and provided for both extraordinary and ordinary situations.

An ingenious author, who is said to be of Jewish origin,† has, however, observed, that "the entire system of Hebrew education is inimical to the progress of the human mind. Dark and stationary in ignorance, or bewildered with intricate superstition, their modes of life are little favorable to forming a taste for the productions of nature and art; and the sole occupations permitted them, the art of acquiring wealth, extinguishes their bolder and prominent passions. Men of learning among the Jews are obliged to encounter numerous obstacles; and their most malignant and powerful enemies are found among their domestic associates. If a literary Christian is matured at thirty, a literary Jew can scarcely be matured at forty. They have, therefore, addicted themselves to those studies which have little connexion with the manners of men. They have had severe metaphysicians, and industrious naturalists; and have excelled in the practice of medicine. But in polite letters they have had few literary characters of eminence. Sensible that they do not at present bear chains under tyrants, they feel grateful that they exist under men; but the energies of glory die in exertion, and honor is strangled by the silken cord of commerce."

The Hebrew nation are, at present, scattered over the face of the habitable globe. They are numerous in some parts of Asia, particularly the Turkish dominions. Various countries in Africa contain a large number, as Egypt and Ethiopia; and it is computed that there are four hundred thousand in Morocco, Algiers and Fez. They are said to be more numerous in Poland than any part of Europe; and have been estimated at seven hundred thousand.‡ It is calculated that there are about one hundred thousand Jews in France and Italy. Their number in Westphalia is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The Jewish population in the world is computed to be three millions; one of which resides in the Turkish empire, in Europe and Asia; three hundred thousand in Persia, China, India, and Tartary; and one million seven hundred thousand in the rest of Europe, Africa, and America.§

The history of the Jews exhibits a melancholy picture of human wretchedness and depravity—On one hand we contemplate the lineal descendants of the chosen people of God, forfeiting their inestimable privileges by rejecting the glory of Israel, and involving themselves in the most terrible calamities; condemned to behold the destruction of their city and temple; expelled their native country; dispersed through the world; by turns persecuted by Pagans, by Christians, and Mahometans; continually duped by impostors, yet still persisting in rejecting the true Messiah.

On the other hand, we see the Christian world enveloped in darkness and ignorance; and the professed disciples of the benevolent Redeemer violating the fundamental precepts of the gospel; assuming the shew of piety as a mask for avarice, and a pretence for pillaging an unhappy people. If from the west we turn to the east, we shudder over similar scenes of horror; wherever the Mahometan banner is erected, contempt and misery await the Jews. In short, their history exhibits all the wild fury of fanaticism; the stern cruelty of avarice; a succession of massacres; a repetition of plunders; shade without light; [Continued on 2d page, 2d column.]

\*They formerly established the celebrated academies of Tiberias, Sora, Nahardah, Pumbedita, Lunel, &c. &c. and at a later period, those of Sapheta, Thessalonica, Prague, and Fez. In the present century, since their condition is ameliorated, we find them establishing schools in Germany, and other places, and making great improvements in literature.

†M. Berr Isaac Berr, a celebrated literary Jew, in a letter addressed to his brethren, 1791, observes, "we have been in a manner compelled to abandon the pursuit of all moral and physical sciences; of all sciences, in short, which tend to the improvement of the mind, in order to devote ourselves entirely to commerce, to be enabled to gather as much money as would ensure protection, and satisfy the rapacity of our persecutors."

‡Transactions of the Sanhedrim of Paris, p. 14. The Marquis de Salvo, in his travels in 1806, observes, that "without the Israelites the stranger in Lithuania would find it almost impossible to travel, or even exist; it seemed as if the government itself, the lands, productions, houses, all, in short, were in their possession."

§This is the calculation made by Basnage, when he concluded his history. But Gregory has observed, that since that epoch they have experienced no great revolution by war, and we may increase this number by one half, which will give four millions five hundred thousand persons.

Essay on the Reformation of the Jews, p. 67.